

AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims as follows:

1-42. (Canceled)

43. (New) A liquid crystal display comprising:

 a first panel including a conductive member including a light transmitting portion;

 a second panel spaced apart from the first panel by a predetermined gap and including a black matrix;

 a sealant disposed between the first panel and the second panel and overlapping the black matrix, the light transmitting portion disposed at the overlapping;

 a liquid crystal layer filled in the gap between the first panel and the second panel, and enclosed by the sealant;

 a gate driving circuit sending signals to the first panel; and

 a data driving circuit sending signals to the first panel,

 wherein the conductive member comprises a connector for signal transmission between the data driving circuit and the gate driving circuit.

44. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the light transmitting portion includes at least one transparent area and at least one opaque area.

45. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 44, wherein the at least transparent area is an opening type.

46. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 45, wherein the at least transparent area includes a plurality of slits or a lattice pattern.

47. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 44, wherein the at least transparent area comprises a transparent conductive material.

48. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 44, wherein the at least transparent area occupies about 20 % or more of an area occupied by the light transmitting portion.

49. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the first panel further comprises a plurality of pixel electrodes and a plurality of storage electrode lines overlapping the pixel electrodes, and the conductive member comprises a storage electrode connection connected to the storage electrode lines and overlapping the sealant and the black matrix.

50. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the second panel further comprises a common electrode, and the conductive member comprises a common electrode connection connected to the common electrode and overlapping the sealant and the black matrix.

51. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the first panel further comprises a plurality of thin film transistors controlled by the gate driving circuit and the conductive member comprises a signal line for signal transmission with the gate driving circuit and overlapping the sealant and the black matrix.

52. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the first panel further comprises a plurality of pixel electrodes supplied with voltages from the data driving circuit and the conductive member comprises a signal line for signal transmission with the data driving circuit and overlapping the sealant and the black matrix.

53. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the gate driving circuit is mounted on the first panel, the data driving circuit is formed on a data PCB and the data PCB is connected to the first panel, and the conductive member further comprises a first signal line for signal transmission with the gate driving circuit.

54. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 53, wherein the conductive member further comprises a second signal line for signal transmission with the data driving circuit.

55. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 43, wherein the second panel comprises a common electrode and the conductive member comprises a common electrode connection connected to the common electrode and located out of the sealant.

56. (New) A liquid crystal display comprising:

- a first panel including a conductive member including a light transmitting portion;
- a second panel spaced apart from the first panel by a predetermined gap and including a black matrix;
- a sealant disposed between the first panel and the second panel and overlapping the black matrix, the light transmitting portion disposed at the overlapping;
- a liquid crystal layer filled in the gap between the first panel and the second panel, and enclosed by the sealant; and
- a gate PCB and a data PCB for supplying signals to the first and the second panels,

wherein the conductive member comprises a connector transmitting signals between the data PCB and the gate PCB and overlapping the sealant and the black matrix.

57. (New) A liquid crystal display comprising:

- a first panel including a conductive member including a light transmitting portion;
- a second panel spaced apart from the first panel by a predetermined gap and including a black matrix;
- a sealant disposed between the first panel and the second panel and overlapping the black matrix, the light transmitting portion disposed at the overlapping;

a liquid crystal layer filled in the gap between the first panel and the second panel, and enclosed by the sealant;

- a data driving circuit for generating data voltages;
- a gate driving circuit for generating gate signals; and
- a data PCB and a gate PCB for controlling the data driving circuit and the gate driving circuit,

wherein the first panel further comprises a plurality of pixel electrodes and a plurality of thin film transistors for transmitting the data voltages to the pixel electrodes in response to the gate signals, the conductive member comprises a connector for signal transmission between the data PCB and the gate PCB, a first signal line for signal transmission with the gate driving circuit, and a second signal line for signal transmission with the data driving circuit, and the connector and the first and the second signal lines are located out of the sealant.

58. (New) A method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display, the method comprising:

- forming a conductive member including a light transmissive portion on a first substrate;
- forming a black matrix on a second substrate;
- forming a sealant overlapping the light transmissive portion;
- forming a liquid crystal layer enclosed by the sealant;
- adhering the second substrate to the first substrate using the sealant; and
- hardening the sealant to combine the first substrate and the second substrate,

wherein the conductive member comprises a connector for signal transmission between a data driving circuit and a gate driving circuit.

59. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the sealant overlaps the black matrix in part.

60. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the hardening comprises:

disposing a reflector located opposite the second substrate with respect to the first substrate; and

directing light from the second substrate to the sealant to be hardened.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the light is obliquely directed to the first and the second substrates.

62. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the hardening comprises: directing light from the first and the second substrates to the sealant to be hardened.

63. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the hardening comprises: directing light from the first substrate to the sealant to be hardened.

64. (New) The method of claim 63, wherein the hardening further comprises: reversing relative positions of the first and the second substrates before the direction of light.

65. (New) A liquid crystal display comprising:
a first panel including a conductive layer;
a second panel spaced apart from the first panel by a predetermined gap and including a black matrix;
a sealant disposed between the first panel and the second panel and overlapping the black matrix; and
a liquid crystal layer filled in the gap between the first panel and the second panel and enclosed by the sealant,
wherein the conductive layer has a plurality of slits located at the overlapping and elongated along a signal transmission of the conductive layer, and the conductive layer comprises a connector for signal transmission between a data driving circuit and a gate driving circuit.

66. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 65, wherein the conductive layer extends along the signal transmission.

67. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 66, wherein the slits form at least two rows along the signal transmission.

68. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 67, wherein width of the slits is equal to or larger than distance between the slits.